

## DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME OFFICES

Visit our website: [www.dfg.ca.gov](http://www.dfg.ca.gov)

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350 Harbor Blvd  
Belmont, CA 94002

(650) 631-7730

### **EUREKA**

619 Second Street  
Eureka, CA 95501

(707) 445-6493

### **FRESNO**

1234 East Shaw Avenue  
Fresno, CA 93710

(559) 222-3761

### **LOS ALAMITOS**

4665 Lampson Avenue, Suite C  
Los Alamitos, CA 90720

(562) 342-7100

### **MONTEREY**

20 Lower Ragsdale Drive, Suite 100,  
Monterey, CA 93940

(831) 649-2870

### **NAPA**

P.O. Box 47, Yountville, CA 94599  
(7329 Silverado Trail, Napa)

(707) 944-5500

### **REDDING**

601 Locust Street  
Redding, CA 96001

(530) 225-2300

### **SACRAMENTO**

#### **License and Revenue Branch**

3211 S Street, Sacramento, CA 95816

(916) 227-2232

### **SAN DIEGO**

4949 Viewridge Avenue  
San Diego, CA 92123

(858) 467-4201

### **Marine Fisheries Statistical Unit\***

4665 Lampson Avenue, Suite C  
Los Alamitos, CA 90720

(562) 342-7130

### **Audits Branch\***

1416 Ninth Street, 12<sup>TH</sup> Floor  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 227-3142

\*Licenses are not issued from this office.

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## MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) is to manage California's diverse fish, wildlife, and plant resources, and the habitats upon which they depend, for their ecological values and for their use and enjoyment by the public.

## INTRODUCTION

“The protection and conservation of the fish and wildlife resources of this state are hereby declared to be of utmost public interest. Fish and wildlife are the property of the people and provide a major contribution to the economy of the state as well as providing a significant part of the people's food supply and therefore their conservation is a proper responsibility of the state.” (*FGC §1600*)

Persons dealing in seafood are required to be licensed and maintain accurate accounting records and issue fish landing receipts. This booklet is intended to provide **a guideline** of license requirements. **Please review the information carefully to determine your licensing obligations and legal responsibilities.**

The following license, record, and inspection information is from the Fish and Game Code and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, and applies to businesses that accept seafood or seafood products. **The information contained herein is not a complete summary of all laws and regulations pertaining to the seafood industry. For actual language refer to the excerpts from the Fish and Game Code or Title 14, California Code of Regulations.** If you need additional information regarding commercial fish

business licensing, please contact one of the DFG offices listed inside the front cover of this booklet.

**Since the codes may be amended at any time, it is the reader's responsibility to be knowledgeable of, and abide by, all laws and regulations in effect at the time he/she participates in any commercial fish business activity. Changes to either code may occur at any time during the year. Any discrepancies between this document and the code(s) from which it was prepared will be enforced and adjudicated according to the official code(s) in effect on the date the activity takes place.**

State and County Departments of Agriculture should be contacted regarding weighmaster requirements.

### **COMMERCIAL FISH BUSINESS LICENSE FEES**

Multifunction Fish Business .....	\$1,000.00
Fish Importer's License .....	\$400.00
Fish Receiver's License .....	\$400.00
Fish Processor's License .....	\$400.00
Fish Wholesaler's License .....	\$270.00
Fisherman's Retail License .....	\$50.00
Sport-Caught Fish Exchange Permit .....	\$50.00
Marine Aquaria Receiver's License .....	\$1,000.00
Importation Permit .....	\$40.50
Anchovy Reduction Permit .....	\$30.00

### **APPLICATIONS**

Pursuant to FGC §§8030-8050, the DFG is authorized to collect information from commercial fish business license applicants to maintain a record of licensure. All information requested on the application is mandatory unless otherwise

indicated. A fish business name, mailing address and plant location may be provided to the public if requested. Other personal information submitted on the application may be released for law enforcement purposes, pursuant to court order, or for official natural resources management purposes.

An applicant may obtain a copy of his/her license records maintained by the DFG by contacting the custodian of records at the DFG, License and Revenue Branch, 3211 S Street, Sacramento, CA 95816, (916) 227-2232, [www.dfg.ca.gov/licensing](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/licensing). All requests for copies of license records must be submitted in writing and include the requester's name, address and telephone number.

Preprinted renewal applications are mailed to commercial fish businesses licensed with the DFG during the previous license year. Applications for commercial fish businesses are available from all DFG offices listed on the inside front cover. Please read the instructions before submitting applications and fees. Incomplete applications will be returned and could delay the issuance of your license or permit. The street address of the main plant and the number of plants, outlets or fish receiving stations operating under the license must be printed on the Commercial Fish Business License Application, Form FG 317. **Applications listing PO Box numbers in place of a physical address of the business or plant will be returned.**

### **ADDITIONAL COMMERCIAL FISH BUSINESS PLANT LOCATIONS**

FGC §8037, requires licensees to maintain a copy of the commercial fish business license at each of their plants, facilities, or other places of business. (Companies that are

operating under different Federal Tax Identification Numbers than listed plants, facilities or other places of business must obtain separate commercial fish business licenses). Commercial fish businesses that list multiple plants, outlets or receiving stations on the license application, may be required to provide proof that these facilities are operated under the same Federal Tax Identification Number as the primary business for which the license was issued.

Every commercial fish business reporting additional plant locations must complete the Declaration of Additional Commercial Fish Business Plant Locations, Form FG 317A.

## **PAYMENT POLICY**

### **Personal Checks**

Personal checks will be accepted by the DFG if name, address, telephone, and driver's license numbers are imprinted on the check. Checks returned to the DFG due to insufficient funds will render your license or permit invalid. The DFG may also deny the issuance or renewal of any commercial license or permit if a person has failed to reimburse the DFG for the amount due plus an additional processing fee of \$40. Any commercial activity performed without a valid license or permit is a violation of the Fish and Game Code and therefore subject to enforcement action.

### **Credit Cards**

Licenses, permits, tags, stamps or registrations may be purchased with a Visa or Mastercard.

### **REFUND POLICY**

Refunds will not be issued for commercial fish business licenses or permits. Licenses or permits are considered valid from January 1 through December 31 or, if issued after the beginning of that term, for the remainder thereof.

### **DUPLICATE LICENSES AND PERMITS**

To replace a lost or destroyed license or permit the licensee must:

- submit a signed affidavit stating that the license or permit has been lost or destroyed; and
- pay a \$5 fee per document. Affidavits may be obtained and filed at any Department office listed on the inside front cover.

License records will be verified by the Department's License and Revenue Branch in Sacramento or the office where the license or permit was issued as having been issued the original license or permit. Requests for replacement licenses received by mail will be issued within approximately 15 days of receipt by the Department. If no record of the license or permit is found at a Department office, then the applicant must complete an affidavit and pay the full license fee.

### **TRANSFER OF LICENSES AND PERMITS**

Pursuant to FGC §1052, it is unlawful to transfer any commercial fish business license or permit. If the ownership of a business is transferred, the new owner **MUST** obtain a new commercial fish business license(s) and pay the appropriate license fee(s).

All fish landing receipt books that were assigned to the previous owner must be returned to the DFG's Marine Fisheries Statistical Unit in Los Alamitos.

## **SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER REQUIREMENT**

Disclosure of your Social Security Number (SSN) is mandatory. Section 30 of the Business and Professions Code and Public Law 94-455 (42 USCA 405 (c) (2) (C)) authorizes collection of your SSN. Your SSN will be used for tax enforcement purposes and/or for purposes of compliance with any judgment or order for family support in accordance with Section 17520 of the Family Code. If you fail to disclose your SSN, you will be reported to the Franchise Tax Board, which may assess a \$100 penalty against you.

## **TEMPORARY LICENSES**

Temporary licenses are required for parents in violation of Child Support Payments. The DFG will issue a temporary license to any applicant who is renewing a commercial fish business license or permit and is more than 30 days in arrears on court-ordered child support payments.

A temporary license will be valid for 150 days from the date of issuance. Only one temporary license can be issued to any person during each licensing period. License fees paid for a temporary license cannot be refunded by the DFG if an individual is denied a permanent license.

Temporary licenses are issued from any DFG office that issues Commercial Fish Business licenses.



## **COMMERCIAL FISH BUSINESS LICENSE REQUIREMENTS**

FGC §8030, with certain exceptions, requires any person who engages in any business for profit involving fish to obtain a commercial fish business license. A commercial fish business license is valid from January 1 through December 31, inclusive, or, if issued after the beginning of that term, for the remainder of the year thereof.

### **Multifunction Fish Business License**

This license authorizes any person to conduct the activities of a fish receiver, fish processor, fish wholesaler, fish importer, or if the licensee is also a commercial fisherman, a fisherman retailer.

### **Fish Receiver's License**

Any person who purchases or receives fish for commercial purposes from a commercial fisherman not licensed as a fish receiver must obtain a Fish Receiver's License.

Additionally, a commercial fisherman is required to obtain this license if he or she:

- Intends to sell all or a portion of his/her catch to persons not licensed to conduct the activities of a fish receiver and who are not ultimate consumers.
- Processes his/her own catch for the purpose of resale to persons other than the ultimate consumer which includes the cleaning, beheading, gutting, or chilling, which is required to preserve the fish to prevent deterioration, spoilage, or waste of the fish.

- Purchases fish from another commercial fisherman not licensed to conduct the activities of a fish receiver.
- If the licensee is also a commercial fisherman, this license authorizes a person to conduct the activities of a Fisherman Retailer.

## SIZE LIMITS ON NEARSHORE FISH STOCKS

Species for which there is a size limit must be sorted prior to weighing. The weight must be reported separately on Department fish landing receipts. Nearshore fish must be measured and released immediately if not in compliance with the size limits. Nearshore finfish taken in trawls and landed dead are exempt from these size limits. The nearshore species and size limits are:

<b>Species</b>	<b>Minimum Size Limits (Total Length)</b>
black-and-yellow rockfish .....	10 inches
gopher rockfish .....	10 inches
kelp rockfish .....	10 inches
California scorpionfish (sculpin) .....	10 inches
greenling .....	12 inches
China rockfish .....	12 inches
grass rockfish .....	12 inches
California sheephead .....	13 inches
cabezon .....	15 inches

## PURCHASING SQUID

FGC §8424(a), requires that any person who purchases squid from any vessel must have a valid Multifunction Commercial Fish Business or Fish Receiver's License, employ a certified

weighmaster and the facilities must be on land.

Any person who transfers less than 200 pounds of squid for live bait at sea in a calendar day is exempt from this requirement.

### **Fish Processor's License**

Any person who processes fish for profit for other than the ultimate consumer must obtain a Fish Processor's License. "Process fish" means any activity for profit of preserving or preparing fish for sale or delivery to other than the ultimate consumer, including, but not limited to, cleaning, cutting, gutting, scaling, shucking, peeling, cooking, curing, salting, canning, breading, packaging, or packing fish. "Process fish" also means the activity for profit of manufacturing fish scraps, fish meal, fish oil, or fertilizer made from fish.

"Process fish" does not include the cleaning, beheading, gutting, or chilling of fish by a licensed commercial fisherman which is required to preserve the fish while aboard a fishing vessel and which is to prevent deterioration, spoilage, or waste of the fish before they are landed and delivered to a person licensed to purchase or receive fish from a commercial fisherman.

### **Fish Wholesaler's License**

Any person who, for the purpose of resale to persons other than ultimate consumers, purchases or obtains fish from a person licensed to engage in the activities of a fish receiver, fish processor, fish importer or fish wholesaler, is required to obtain a Fish Wholesaler's License.

“Wholesale” means the purchase of fish from fish receivers, processors, importers, or any other wholesaler for the purpose of resale to other than the ultimate consumer.

**Exceptions:** Persons that only import fish into California and persons licensed as marine aquaria receivers are not required to obtain a fish wholesaler, fish receiver, fish importer, or fish processor if they do not engage in the activities described in FGC §§8033, 8034, 8035, and 8036.

### **Fish Importer’s License**

Any person who, for the purpose of resale to persons other than ultimate consumers, receives or purchases fish taken outside of this state which are not landed in this state by a licensed commercial fisherman must obtain a Fish Importer’s License.

### **Importation Permits (Standard and Long Term)**

Any person who imports live fish, including live shell fish must obtain a Standard or Long Term Importation Permit unless otherwise noted.

### **Standard Importation Permit**

Any person receiving a shipment of live fish, including shell fish must apply for a Standard Importation Permit at least 10 working days prior to the arrival of the shipment. A fee will be charged for each permit. A permit is required for each lot or load and each shipment must be accompanied by the original standard importation permit. If there is a change in the shipment date the permit holder must contact the DFG’s Morro Bay office at (805) 772-1714, [www.dfg.ca.gov/mrd/index.html](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/mrd/index.html) or the Fisheries Program Branch at (916) 653-8262, [www.dfg.ca.gov/fishing](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fishing).

All shipments of live fish may be inspected by the DFG at the place of first entry into the state or another location suitable to the DFG. The permit holder may be required to provide a location for the inspection and pay inspection costs, including the salary and travel expenses of the inspector.

### **Long Term Importation Permit**

A Long Term Importation Permit may be issued for each species or plant specified in Section 236, Title 14, of the California Code of Regulations. Permits may be valid for up to one year from the date of issuance and a fee will be charged for each permit.

**Exceptions:** Unless specifically prohibited, plants and animals within the following groups may be imported without an Importation Permit:

1. Mollusks and crustaceans intended to go directly into the seafood market and which will not be placed in waters of the state nor placed in waters which are discharged to waters of the state. **NOTE:** Such mollusks and crustaceans must be held in closed water systems, where no water discharged from the system may flow to public waters via any conduit whatsoever, including storm drains and domestic sewage systems.
2. Live ornamental tropical marine or freshwater plants or animals that are not utilized for human consumption or bait purposes, are maintained in closed systems for personal, pet industry or hobby purposes, and which will not be placed in waters of the state.
3. Brine shrimp

**Issuing Office:** Importation Permits are only issued by mail at the DFG's Morro Bay office at 213 Beach Street, Morro Bay, CA 93442 or Fisheries Program Branch, 1416 Ninth Street, Sacramento, CA 95814. If you need additional information about these permits, please call the Morro Bay office at (805) 772-1714 or the Fisheries Program Branch at (916) 653-8262.

## **Fisherman's Retail License**

Any commercial fisherman is required to have this license only if he/she sells all or a portion of his/her catch to ultimate consumers.

A Fisherman's Retail License can only be issued to an individual. This license shall not be issued, or used by, a corporation, partnership, or husband and wife. The licensee must also possess a valid Commercial Fishing License before a Fisherman's Retail License can be issued.

**Exception:** A commercial fisherman who is also licensed as a fish receiver is not required to obtain this license if he/she also sells his/her catch to ultimate consumers. Any commercial fisherman who sells fish only for the marine aquaria pet trade or for research purposes is not required to obtain this license.

A commercial fisherman issued a Fisherman's Retail License may not use transportation receipts while transporting his or her own catch. Fish caught by a commercial fisherman, who is licensed under a Fisherman's Retail License may only transport fish under the authority of a landing receipt.

Commercial fishermen that have a Fisherman's Retail License that offload their catch prior to sales to the ultimate consumer

must fill out a fish landing receipt at the time the fish are brought ashore. The tally sheet is to be used only when fish are being sold from the vessel to the ultimate consumer.

### **Sport-Caught Fish Exchange Permit**

Any person who exchanges fresh fish taken under the authority of a sport fishing license for filleted, smoked or canned fish, must obtain a sport caught fish exchange permit.

### **Marine Aquaria Receiver's License**

Any person engaged in the business of receiving live marine species native to California waters for the purpose of wholesaling or retailing these species for pet industry or hobby purposes must obtain a Marine Aquaria Receiver's License.

Additionally, a person is required to obtain this license if he or she:

- Is required to be licensed as a marine aquaria collector and who sells to the ultimate consumer live marine organisms native to California that he/she has taken.
- Purchases or receives live marine species native to California for resale to the pet industry or hobby trade from any of the following:
  1. A fisherman who is required to have a marine aquaria collector's permit pursuant to FGC §8597(a).
  2. A licensed commercial fisherman who takes organisms not specified in FGC §8597(a), and which are not otherwise prohibited.

3. A registered aquaculturist.
4. A person who imports from neighboring states species that are also native to California waters.

Every person licensed as a Marine Aquaria Receiver must submit a Marine Aquaria Landing Record (Form FG 626), to the DFG's Marine Fisheries Statistical Unit. The reports are to be submitted to the DFG on or before the first and 16th day of the month in which the fish are landed whichever occurs first. Landing record forms are available from the Marine Fisheries Statistical Unit.

### **Anchovy Reduction Permit**

Required for fish processors to process anchovies for reduction purposes. If you plan to reduce anchovies during the 2002 season you must submit a written request to the Fish and Game Commission at 1416 Ninth Street, Sacramento, CA 95814, (916) 653-4899 on or before July 15, 2002, [www.dfg.ca.gov/fg\\_comm/index.html](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fg_comm/index.html).

### **PROCESSING, PRESERVING, OR SALE OF FISH TAKEN UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF A SPORT FISHING LICENSE**

Striped bass, fresh or preserved, or any other fish or amphibia taken under the authority of a sport fishing license may not be bought or sold or possessed by a fish market, bait store, or any other place of business where fish are bought, sold, or processed unless under the authority of a sport caught fish exchange permit. Sport-caught canned salmon or any other species of fish or amphibia taken under a sport fishing license may not be sold or purchased. Canneries or packing plants in which sport caught fish are canned shall emboss on the top



of each can “Not for sale” or “Illegal to sell”.

## FISH LANDING RECEIPTS

Following are the significant requirements:

- Fish landing receipts must be used in the sequential order as they appear in each fish landing receipt book. When a fish landing receipt is voided, the word “VOID” must be written on the face of the receipt. Voided receipts are to be submitted in the same manner as completed fish landing receipts (FGC§ 8043). Persons that terminate their business(s) are required to immediately return any unused inventory of fish landing receipts to the DFG’s Marine Fisheries Statistical Unit.
- To ensure that all fish landed in California under the authority of a Commercial Fishing License (FGC§ 7850) are documented, a fish landing receipt must be completed and submitted to the DFG. The original signed copy of the fish landing receipt is to be submitted to the DFG on or before the 16th or the last day of the month in which the fish are landed whichever date occurs first.
- The landing receipt book includes four copies, one for the fisherman, one for the DFG and two for the Retailer/Dealer. One of the two copies for the Retailer/Dealer can be used as an authorized agent copy (FGC§ 8046).
- Persons licensed as Multifunction Commercial Fish Businesses or Fish Receivers must complete a fish landing receipt for **ALL** fish purchased or received from licensed California commercial fishermen.

- Commercial fishermen **MUST** complete a fish landing receipt when fish are first brought ashore, unless the fish are sold to a person licensed to receive fish. A fisherman may use a transportation receipt to transport the catch to the fish business. In addition, commercial fishermen that have a Fisherman's Retail License that offload their catch prior to sales to the ultimate consumer must fill out a fish landing receipt at the time the fish are brought ashore. The tally sheet is to be used only when fish are being sold from the vessel to the ultimate consumer.
- Commercial fishermen licensed as a Multifunction Commercial Fish Business or Fish Receiver may sell their catch to anyone.
- Anchovy, mackerel, or squid for cannery use shall be unloaded only at a Bureau of Weights and Measures approved device operated by a licensed public weigh master. A fish weight receipt shall be issued to the fisherman immediately upon unloading (FGC §§ 7702.1, 8043-8046).

Fish landing receipt books can only be obtained from the DFG's Marine Fisheries Statistical Unit.

## **FISH TRANSPORTATION RECEIPTS**

Commercial fishermen who are **NOT** licensed as a Fish Receiver or a Fisherman Retailer may transport or cause their fish to be transported to a licensed Fish Receiver under the authority of a fish transportation receipt. The accurate weight of each species must be listed on the transportation receipt.

Fish transportation receipt books are available from all DFG offices listed on the inside front cover.

**Exception:** Persons licensed as Fish Receivers or Fisherman Retailer are not authorized to use fish transportation receipts.

## FISH LANDING TAXES

Every person required to be licensed to receive fish from commercial fishermen and, commercial fishermen licensed as a Fisherman's Retailer, must submit a Quarterly Fish Landing Tax Report (Form FG 143), to the DFG. Tax report forms are available from the DFG's Audits Branch.

- Fish landing taxes are based on the weight and species of fish to be documented on fish landing receipts.
- Landing taxes imposed shall be paid quarterly to the DFG within 30 days after the close of each quarter.
- If any landing tax is not paid within 30 days after the close of the quarter for which it is due, the DFG shall collect amounts owing under the procedures prescribed for sales and use taxes provided in Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 6451) and Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 6701) of Part 1 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, insofar as they may be applicable, and for those purposes, "board" means the department and "the date on which the tax became due and payable" means that date 30 days after the close of the quarter for which it is due.
- Commercial fishermen that sell their catch under the

authority of a Fisherman's Retail License are required to report and remit fish landing taxes.

**Exception:** Persons licensed as Marine Aquaria Receivers are not required to pay fish landing taxes.

Although the DFG attempts to send a Fish Landing Tax Report to all persons licensed as Fish Receiver's, Multifunction Commercial Fish Businesses, and Fisherman's Retailers it is the ultimate responsibility of the taxpayer to obtain and submit a tax report form on a quarterly basis.

**EXCERPTS FROM THE FISH AND GAME CODE AND TITLE 14,  
CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS**

A complete copy of the Fish and Game Code, and Title 14, California Code of Regulations are available at [www.dfg.ca.gov/title/contents.html](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/title/contents.html), and [www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw](http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw).

The following excerpts from the Fish and Game Code and/or the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, provide essential information; but do not provide a complete summary of all commercial fishing laws and regulations. It is the licensee's responsibility to know and obey all laws and regulations in effect while engaged in commercial fishing activities. Changes to either code may occur at any time during the year.

To assist you in identifying new laws or regulations, any sections which have been enacted or amended since January 2001 are shaded.

## **GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS**

### **FGC Excerpts**

#### **§17. “Aquaculture” defined.**

“Aquaculture” means that form of agriculture devoted to the propagation, cultivation, maintenance, and harvesting of aquatic plants and animals in marine, brackish, and fresh water. “Aquaculture” does not include species of ornamental marine or fresh water plants and animals not utilized for human consumption or bait purposes that are maintained in enclosed systems for personal, pet industry, or hobby purposes, however, these species continue to be regulated under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 2116) of Division 3.

#### **§45. “Fish” defined.**

“Fish” means wild fish, mollusks, or crustaceans, invertebrates, or amphibians, including any part, spawn, or ova thereof.

#### **§67. “Person” defined.**

“Person” means any natural person or any partnership, corporation, limited liability company, trust, or other type of association.

#### **§1006. Inspection.**

The department may inspect the following:

(a) All boats, markets, stores and other buildings, except dwellings, and all receptacles, except the clothing actually worn by a person at the time of inspection, where birds, mammals, fish, reptiles or amphibia may be stored, placed, or held for sale or storage.

(b) All boxes and packages containing birds, mammals,

fish, reptiles, or amphibia which are held for transportation by any common carrier.

### **§1052. Prohibitions.**

It is unlawful for any person to do any of the following:

(a) Transfer any license, license tag, license stamp, permit, application, or reservation.

(b) Use, or possess any license, license tag, license stamp, permit, application, or reservation which was not lawfully issued to the user thereof or which was obtained by fraud, deceit, or the use of a fake or counterfeit application form.

(c) Use or possess any fake or counterfeit tag, license, license stamp, permit, permit application form, band, or seal, made or used for the purpose of evading any of the provisions of this code, or regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

(d) Predate or postdate any license, license tag, or permit.

(e) Alter, mutilate, deface, duplicate, or counterfeit any license, license tag, permit, permit application form, band, or seal, or entries thereon, to evade the provisions of this code, or any regulations adopted thereto.

### **§5508. Condition of fish in determination of size or weight.**

It is unlawful to possess on any boat or to bring ashore any fish upon which a size or weight limit is prescribed in such a condition that its size or weight cannot be determined.

The commission may adopt regulations, under which fish other than whole fish may be brought ashore, which establish sizes or weights for cleaned or otherwise cut fish equivalent to sizes or weights for whole fish.

### **§5509. Condition of fish where species undeterminable.**

It is unlawful to possess on any boat or to bring ashore any fish in such a condition that the species cannot be determined, except as otherwise provided in this code or regulations adopted pursuant thereto. The commission, subject to the provisions of Section 5508, may adopt regulations whereby fish taken by persons fishing from a vessel licensed pursuant to Section 7920 may be brought ashore in such a condition that the species cannot be determined.

### **§7702. Entry rights; examinations, etc. by department.**

The department may enter and examine any canning, packing, preserving; or reduction plant, or place of business where fish or other fishery products are packed, preserved, manufactured, bought or sold, or board any fishing boat, barge, lighter, tender, or vehicle or receptacle containing fish, and ascertain the amount of fish received, or kind and amount of fishery products packed or manufactured and the number and size of containers or cans for fishery products purchased, received, used, or on hand and may examine any books and records containing any account of fish caught, bought, canned, packed, stored or sold.

#### **§7702.1. Unloading of Sardines, Anchovies, Mackerel, or Squid.**

No sardines, anchovies, mackerel, or squid intended for or used in any cannery shall be unloaded from any vessel except at a weighing or measuring device approved by the Bureau of Weights and Measures. Such products shall be weighed by a public weighmaster licensed as an individual under the laws of this state and a receipt as to such weight shall be immediately issued by the weighmaster to the

fisherman at the time of receipt of such products. Copies of such receipt shall be handled in the manner provided in Sections 8043 to 8047, inclusive.

#### **§8424. Purchase of Squid; Weighmaster Required.**

(a) No person shall purchase squid from a vessel or vessels unless that person holds a license issued pursuant to Section 8032 or 8033, employs a certified weighmaster, and the facilities operated by the person are located on a permanent, fixed location.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this section shall not apply to the transfer at sea of squid for live bait in an amount less than 200 pounds in a calendar day.

#### **§8588. Size Limits on nearshore fish stocks.**

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this code or any regulation adopted by the commission, no fish listed under this section taken pursuant to a commercial fishing license, shall be possessed, sold, or purchased unless it exceeds the specified minimum total length in the round or dressed with head on, as established under subdivision (b), except that nearshore finfish taken in trawls and landed dead are exempt from these size limits. (Refer to §150.16 for size limits).

(c) The commission may adopt regulations to modify the minimum size limits or to specify maximum size limits based on the best available scientific information.

(d) Regulations adopted by the commission pursuant to subdivision (c) shall only be adopted following public notice and not less than one public hearing.

(e) Any nearshore fish as defined in this article or in regulations adopted by the commission pursuant to this section that are taken in a nearshore fishery shall be measured immediately upon being brought aboard the vessel and released immediately if not in compliance with the size limits



specified.

(f) This section shall remain in effect until the adoption of regulations implementing a fishery management plan for nearshore fish stocks by the commission, and as of that date, is repealed.

### **§150.16. Commercial Take of Nearshore Fishes.**

(a) Cabezon, kelp greenling, and rock greenling shall not be taken commercially in the northern rockfish and lingcod management area during March and April, or in the southern rockfish and lingcod management area during January and February.

(b) California sheephead shall not be taken commercially north of Point Conception, Santa Barbara County, during March and April, and south of Point Conception during January and February.

(b) The minimum size limits (total length) are as follows:

- (1) black-and-yellow rockfish  
(*Sebastes chrysomelas*) ..... 10 in.
- (2) cabezon  
(*Scorpaenichthys marmoratus*) ..... 15 in.
- (3) California scorpionfish or sculpin  
(*Scorpaena guttata*) ..... 10 in.
- (4) California sheephead  
(*Semicossyphus pulcher*) ..... 13 in.
- (5) China rockfish  
(*Sebastes nebulosus*) ..... 12 in.
- (6) gopher rockfish  
(*Sebastes carnatus*) ..... 10 in.
- (7) grass rockfish  
(*Sebastes rastrelliger*) ..... 12 in.
- (8) greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*  
(*Hexagrammos* spp.) ..... 12 in.
- (9) kelp rockfish

(*Sebastes atrovirens*) ..... 10 in.

Species of nearshore fish stocks for which there is a trip limit, size limit, or optimum yield (OY) must be sorted prior to weighing and the weight reported separately on the Fish and Game receipt.

## COMMERCIAL FISH BUSINESS LICENSES

### FGC Excerpts

#### **§8030. Exceptions.**

Any person who engages in any business for profit involving fish shall be licensed pursuant to this article, except as follows:

(a) A commercial fisherman who sells fish only to persons licensed under this article to purchase or receive fish from commercial fishermen and who does not engage in any activity described in Section 8034, 8035, or 8036 unless licensed to engage in both activities,

(b) A person licensed pursuant to Section 8460 who only takes, transports, or sells live freshwater fish for bait.

(c) A person who sells fish or aquaculture products only at retail to the ultimate consumer if that person does not conduct any activities described in Section 8033, 8035, or 8036.

(d) Pursuant to Division 12 (commencing with Section 15000), a person who deals only in products of aquaculture.

(e) A person who deals only with nonnative live products that are not utilized for human consumption but that are utilized solely for pet industry or hobby purposes and who does not engage in the activities described in Section 8033.1.

(f) A person who is employed by the fish receiver to unload fish or fish products from a commercial fishing boat at a dock.

(g) A person who purchases, sells, takes, or receives

live marine fish for use as live bait, which are not brought ashore, and who does not engage in any activity described in Section 8033, 8033.1, 8034, 8035, or 8036.

### **§8031. Definitions.**

(1) “Process fish” means any activity for profit of preserving or preparing fish for sale or delivery to other than the ultimate consumer, including, but not limited to, cleaning, cutting, gutting, scaling, shucking, peeling, cooking, curing, salting, canning, breaded, packaging, or packing fish. “Process fish” also means the activity for profit of manufacturing fish scraps, fish meal, fish oil, or fertilizer made from fish. “Process fish” does not include the cleaning, beheading, gutting, or chilling of fish by a licensed commercial fisherman which is required to preserve the fish while aboard a fishing vessel and which is to prevent deterioration, spoilage, or waste of the fish before they are landed and delivered to a person licensed to purchase or receive fish from a commercial fisherman.

(2) “Wholesale” means the purchase of fish from persons licensed to purchase or receive fish from a commercial fisherman, processors, or any other wholesaler for the purpose of resale to other than the ultimate consumer.

(3) “Import” means receiving or purchasing fish taken outside of this state which are not landed in this state by a licensed commercial fisherman.

(4) “Commercial fisherman” means a person who has a valid, unrevoked commercial fishing license issued pursuant to Section 7850.

(5) “Fresh or fresh frozen fish and aquaculture products” means wild fish and products of aquaculture that are not canned, cooked, cured, salted, dried or breaded.

(b) This section shall become operative January 1, 1993.

### **§8037. More than one class of license.**

(a) A person who engages in business involving fish which business activity would require more than one class of license under this article, shall obtain either a commercial fish business license issued under subdivision (a) or Section 8032, or each of the specialty licenses required for the classes of activities engaged in. Each plant, facility or other place of business in which an activity occurs that is required to be licensed shall have a copy of the required license.

(b) This section shall become operative January 1, 1993.

### **§8038. Validity of licenses.**

A license issued under this article is valid from January 1 through December 31, inclusive, or, if issued after the beginning of that term, for the remainder thereof.

## **MULTIFUNCTION COMMERCIAL FISH BUSINESS LICENSE**

### **FGC Excerpts**

### **§8032. Fee; classes.**

(a) A commercial fish business license shall be issued which authorizes any or all activities described in Section 8033, 8034, 8035, or 8036. The annual fee for this license is one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

(b) Specialty licenses for part of, but not all, activities described in subdivision (a) shall be issued in five classes, as follows:

(1) Fish receivers license, issued to any person engaged in the business of receiving fish as provided in Section 8033.

(2) Marine aquaria receiver's license, issued to any person engaged in the business of receiving live marine species indigenous to California waters from a person required

to be a licensed commercial fisherman for the purpose of wholesaling or retailing those species for pet industry or hobby purposes as provided in Section 8033.1.

(3) Fish processors license, issued to any person engaged in the business of processing fish as provided in Section 8034.

(4) Fish wholesalers license, issued to any person who is engaged in the business of wholesaling fish as provided in Section 8035.

(5) Fish importers license, issued to any person who is engaged in the business of importing fish as provided in Section 8036.

## **FISH RECEIVER'S LICENSE**

### **FGC Excerpts**

#### **§8033. Fish receiver's license.**

(a) Except as provided in Section 8033.1 or 8033.5, or subdivision (c) of Section 8047, any person who purchases or receives fish for commercial purposes from a fisherman who is required to be licensed under Section 7850, or any person who removes fish from the point of the first landing that the person has caught for his or her own processing or sale, shall obtain a fish receiver's license.

(b) The annual fee for a fish receiver's license is four hundred dollars (\$400).

(c) A cooperative association of fishermen may be licensed as fish receivers.

## **FISH PROCESSOR'S LICENSE**

### **FGC Excerpts**

#### **§8034. Fish processor's license.**

(a) Any person who processes fish for profit shall obtain a fish processor's license. The annual fee for a fish processor's license is four hundred dollars (\$400).

(b) Any person required to obtain a license under this section who takes his or her own fish shall also obtain a fish receiver's license or a commercial fish business license.

(c) This section shall become operative on January 1, 1993.

## **FISH WHOLESALE'S LICENSE**

### **FGC Excerpts**

#### **§8035. Fish wholesaler's license.**

(a) Excepting a person exempt under Section 8030 or an importer licensed under Section 8036, any person who, for the purpose of resale to other than the ultimate consumer, purchases or obtains fish from another person, who is required to be licensed as a fish receiver, fish processor, fish importer, or fish wholesaler under this article, shall obtain a fish wholesaler's license.

(b) The annual fee for a fish wholesaler's license is two hundred seventy dollars (\$270).

(c) This section does not apply to persons required to have a marine aquaria receiver's license pursuant to Section 8033.1. This section shall become operative on January 1, 1993.

## **FISH IMPORTER'S LICENSE**

### **FGC Excerpts**

#### **§8036. Fish importer's license.**

(a) Any person who purchases or receives fish, which are taken outside of this state and brought into this state by a person who is not a licensed commercial fisherman, for the purpose of resale to other than the ultimate consumer shall obtain a fish importer's license. The annual fee for a fish importer's license is four hundred dollars (\$400).

(b) This section shall become operative on January 1, 1993.

## **FISHERMAN'S RETAIL LICENSE**

### **FGC Excerpts**

#### **§8033.5. Fisherman's retail license.**

(a) Any commercial fisherman who sells fish for other than marine aquaria pet trade or research purposes that he or she has taken to the ultimate consumer of that fish shall obtain a fisherman's retail license. The annual fee for a fisherman's retail license is fifty dollars (\$50).

(b) Any person required to obtain a license under this section who engages in any activity described in Section 8033, 8034, 8035, or 8036, shall also obtain an appropriate license to engage in those activities.

## **MARINE AQUARIA RECEIVER'S LICENSE**

### **FGC Excerpts**

#### **§8033.1. Marine aquaria receiver's license.**

(a) Any person engaged in any of the following activities

involving species identified in subdivision (b) of Section 8597, shall obtain a nontransferable marine aquaria receiver's license:

(1) A person who is required to have a marine aquaria collector's permit pursuant to Section 8597 who sells live marine organisms indigenous to California, that the person has taken, to the ultimate consumer.

(2) A person who purchases or receives live marine species indigenous to California for commercial purposes from any of the following:

(A) A fisherman who is required to have a marine aquaria collector's permit pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 8597.

(B) A person who imports from neighboring states species that are also indigenous to California waters.

(b) A person required to be licensed as a marine aquaria receiver shall obtain all live marine organisms indigenous to California waters only from fishermen, aquaculturists, or importers holding current and appropriate licenses or permits.

### **§8033.2. Annual Fee.**

The annual fee for the marine aquaria receiver's license shall be established by the department in an amount determined to be sufficient to pay the costs of administration and enforcement of Section 8033.1, Section 8043.1, and Article 19 (commencing with Section 8596) of Chapter 2. The fee shall be established in an amount not less than five hundred dollars (\$500) or more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

### **§8043.1 Landing receipts; forms, records.**

(a) A person required to be licensed as a marine aquaria receiver shall make a legible, true, and complete record of the landing receipts on a form and in a manner prescribed by the department.

(b) The department may require any information from



a person required to be licensed as a marine aquaria receiver it deems necessary to carry out this article.

(c) The landing receipt form shall be completed at the time the organisms are received from the commercial fisherman. A person required to be licensed as a marine aquaria receiver who takes his or her own organisms shall complete a marine aquaria landing receipt form at the time the organisms are brought ashore.

(d) The copies of the aquaria landing receipts shall be delivered to the department on or before the 1st and 16th day of each month as provided in Section 8046.

### **§8596. Definitions.**

The following definitions govern the construction of this article:

(a) “Marine aquaria pet trade” means any activities connected with collecting, holding, selling, and displaying live aquatic marine life for pet, hobby, curio, or display purposes. “Marine aquaria pet trade” does not include activities connected with collecting, holding, selling, or displaying live aquatic marine life by, or for, scientific institutions exempted from permits pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 2150.

(b) “Drop net” means a small, circular net with weights attached along the perimeter and with a single float attached at the center. A drop net is not more than 48 inches in its greatest diameter.

## **Title 14 Excerpts**

### **§188. Marine Aquaria Receiver’s License Fee.**

The fee for a Marine Aquaria Receiver’s License shall be one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per year.

## SPORT CAUGHT FISH EXCHANGE PERMIT

### Title 14 Excerpts

#### **§231. Processing of Sport-Caught Fish.**

(a) A sport-caught fish exchange permit is required of any person or persons who for a fee, or for exchange, cans or smokes fish taken under the authority of a sport fishing license. Upon application and payment of \$50, the department shall issue such permits.

(1) Where Issued. Permits shall be issued at department offices in San Diego, Long Beach, Monterey, Menlo Park, Eureka, Redding, Yountville and the License and Revenue Branch in Sacramento.

(2) Limitations of Permit. Permits are nontransferable.

(3) Duration of Permit. Permits shall be valid from January 1 to December 31, inclusive or, if issued after the beginning of that term, for the remainder thereof.

(b) Authorized Species. Any legally taken species of sport-caught fish may be possessed for smoking or canning if the same fish is returned to the angler or if the fish is exchanged pound for pound, adjusted for loss during processing, or exchanged according to (c) below for various tunas. A reasonable fee to cover processing costs may be charged. The following species may be possessed for canning only, as authorized in subsection (c) below: albacore, bluefin tuna, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, skipjack, and yellowtail. For the purpose of this section, skipjack, and yellowtail are included as tuna along with bigeye, bluefin and yellowfin.

(c) Exchange Process.

(1) Permittees may accept tuna for canning and provide in exchange one (1) 6 ounce can of albacore (white meat) tuna at no cost as follows:

(A) For each pound of tuna received, if the sale price of

tuna, to the permittee, is greater than \$4,470.00 per ton; if

(B) For each two (2) pounds of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is less than \$4,470.00 but greater than \$2,240.00 per ton; or

(C) For each three (3) pounds of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is less than \$2,240.00 but greater than \$1,490.00 per ton; or

(D) For each four (4) pounds of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is less than \$1,490.00 but greater than \$1,120.00 per ton; or

(E) For each five (5) pounds of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is less than \$1,120.00 but greater than \$900.00 per ton; or

(F) For each six (6) pounds of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is less than \$900.00 but greater than \$750.00 per ton; or

(G) For each seven (7) pounds of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is less than \$750.00 but greater than \$640.00 per ton; or

(H) For each eight (8) pounds of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is less than \$640.00 but greater than \$560.00 per ton; or

(I) For each nine (9) pounds of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is less than \$560.00 but greater than \$500.00 per ton; or

(J) For each ten (10) pounds of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is less than \$500.00 but greater than \$410.00 per ton; or

(K) For each eleven (11) pounds of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is less than \$450.00 but greater than \$410.00 per ton; or

(L) For each twelve (12) pounds of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is less than \$410.00 but greater than \$370.00 per ton.

(2) Permittees may accept tuna for canning and provide

in exchange one (1) 6 ounce can of canned yellowfin (light meat) tuna at no cost as follows:

(A) For each one (1) pound of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is greater than \$2,280.00 per ton; or

(B) For each two (2) pounds of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is less than \$2,280.00 but greater than \$1,140.00 per ton; or

(C) For each three (3) pounds of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is less than \$1,140.00 but greater than \$760.00 per ton; or

(D) For each four (4) pounds of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is less than \$760.00 but greater than \$570.00 per ton; or

(E) For each five (5) pounds of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is less than \$570.00 but greater than \$460.00 per ton; or

(F) For each six (6) pounds of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is less than \$460.00 but greater than \$380.00 per ton; or

(G) For each seven (7) pounds of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is less than \$380.00 but greater than \$330.00 per ton; or

(H) For each eight (8) pounds of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is less than \$330.00 but greater than \$290.00 per ton; or

(I) For each nine (9) pounds of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is less than \$290.00 but greater than \$260.00 per ton; or

(J) For each ten (10) pounds of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is less than \$260.00 but greater than \$230.00 per ton; or

(K) For each eleven (11) pounds of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is less than \$230.00 but greater than \$210.00 per ton; or

(L) For each twelve (12) pounds of tuna received, if the sale price of tuna, to the permittee, is less than \$210.00 but greater than \$190.00 per ton:

(4) Cans of fish exchanged shall be indelibly marked or embossed with "Not for Sale" or "Illegal to Sell."

(5) Fish received for processing under this subsection may only be used for canning. Tuna, except yellowtail, not returned to the angler may be canned and sold or sold to a cannery for the purpose of canning. Tuna not acceptable for canning may be sold for reduction purposes. Yellowtail must be donated to a non-profit charitable institution for food purposes only and may be fresh or processed.

(d) Species Limitation. Salmon may only be exchanged for salmon. Striped bass may only be exchanged for striped bass. Tuna may only be exchanged for tuna.

(e) Records. Immediately upon receiving fish, a permittee shall record the name, address and fishing license number of the angler, the date the fish were received and the number and weight of all fish by species received from that angler. At the time the fish are returned to the angler or otherwise disposed of, the permittee shall record the species and weight of the fish returned or if not returned to the angler, the disposition of the fish, and the date of return or disposition. Permittees shall keep and maintain all records required by these regulations at their place of business for three years and shall make them available to authorized department personnel upon demand.

(f) Transportation. Permittees may transport or provide for the transportation of tuna to canneries or processing facilities outside of California. Fish being transported shall be accompanied by a bill of lading, waybill, invoice or similar accountable document showing the name and address of the consignor, the name and address of the consignee and a listing of all fish by species and the number or weight of each species.

(g) Marking. All fish shall be marked by the permittee by removing the entire upper lobe of the tail. This marking shall be done in the presence of the person delivering such fish. Fish so marked shall be kept separate from commercially taken fish until transported to a cannery or processing facility.

(h) Waste. It shall be unlawful for any person to allow the deterioration or waste of any sport-caught fish.

(i) Revocation of Permits. Any permit may be revoked or suspended by the commission upon a violation by the permittee or the permittee's agent, servant, employee or person acting under the permittee's direction or control of any provision of these regulations or of the provisions of the Fish and Game Code relating to the receiving, processing or sale of fish taken under authority of a sport fishing license.

## IMPORTATION PERMITS

### FGC Excerpts

#### **§2270. Import from infected or diseased area prohibited.**

It is unlawful for any person to receive, bring, or cause to be brought into this state, for the purpose of propagation, any fish, reptile, amphibian, or aquatic plant from any place wherein any infected, diseased, or parasitized fish, reptile, amphibia, or aquatic plants are known to exist.

#### **§2270.5. Import from infected or diseased area for approved aquaculture purposes.**

Section 2270 does not apply to the importation of live aquatic plants or animals for aquaculture purposes by a registered aquaculturist if the importation has been approved by the department pursuant to Section 15600.

## **§2271. Written approval and exceptions for importation.**

(a) No live aquatic plant or animal may be imported into this state without the prior written approval of the department pursuant to regulations adopted by the commission. A written application for the importation, submitted in conformance with the procedural requirements established by the commission, is deemed approved where it has not been denied within 60 days.

(b) This section does not apply to the following plants or animals unless the plants or animals are or may be placed in waters of the state:

(1) Mollusks.

(2) Crustaceans.

(3) Ornamental marine or freshwater plants and animals that are not utilized for human consumption or bait purposes and are maintained in closed systems for personal, pet industry, or hobby purposes.

(c) The section does not apply to any live aquatic plant or animal imported by a registered aquaculturist.

## **§2272. Package tag requirements.**

Each package containing any live aquatic plant or animal shall bear, in a conspicuous place, a tag on which shall be stated the name and address of the consignor, the name and address of the consignee, and the exact contents of the package.

## **Title 14 Excerpts**

### **§236. Importation of Live Aquatic Plants and Animals.**

The Provisions of this section shall apply to the importation of all live aquatic plants and animals.

(a) No person shall import into this state any prohibited

species of live aquatic plant or animal listed pursuant to Section 2118, of the Fish and Game Code, or Section 671, of these regulations unless specifically authorized by the commission.

(b) Unless specifically prohibited by these regulations, plants and animals within the following groups may be imported without an importation permit from the department:

(1) Mollusks and crustaceans intended to go directly into the seafood market and which will not be placed into the waters for the state nor placed in waters which are discharged to waters of the state.

(2) Live ornamental tropical marine or freshwater plants or animals that are not utilized for human consumption or bait purposes, are maintained in closed systems for personal, pet industry or hobby purposes, and which will not be placed in waters of the state.

(3) Brine shrimp.

(c) With the exception of those importations described in Section 236(a) and (b), live aquatic plants and animals may be imported into this state only in accordance with the following terms and conditions:

(1) A standard importation permit signed by the director or his agent is required, and no shipment into the state may be made prior to the issuance of the permit authorizing the shipment or shipments. The department shall charge a fee for issuing each permit. See subsection 699(b) of these regulations for the fee for this permit. Fees charged for inspections shall be independent of the fees charged for issuing permits.

(2) With the exceptions of the live aquatic animals listed in subsection 236(c)(6), a permit is required for each lot or load, and each shipment must be accompanied by the original copy of the importation permit. Unless otherwise authorized, the person who is to receive any shipments of aquatic plants and animals shall apply to the department for this importation permit.



(3) Application for a standard importation permit shall be made on a form (Application for Standard Importation Permit, FG 789 (2/91), supplied by the department, as directed in Section 235(d) and shall reach the department's headquarters office at least 10 working days in advance of the probable arrival date of the shipment. A copy of the permit authorized by the director or his agent must accompany each load. If a change in date of shipment becomes necessary after a permit has been issued, the permittee shall notify the Aquaculture Development Section at least 5 days before the new date of shipment. Under special circumstances, the department may waive this 5-day notice requirement.

(4) All live aquatic plants and animals imported into California may be inspected by the department, either at the place of entry into the state or at other locations suitable to the department. The person importing the aquatic plants or animals may be required to provide facilities for inspecting and sorting them, and may be required to pay inspection costs, including salary and travel expenses of the inspector.

(5) Any lot or load of aquatic plants and animals found by the inspector to be diseased, parasitized or to contain species not authorized by the importation permit must be immediately destroyed or transported out of California within a period of time specified by the department. In such cases, the importation permit is automatically revoked.

(6) In lieu of the permits specified in subsection 236(c)(1), long-term permits for the following aquatic animals may be issued by the department for periods of up to one year. Applications shall be made on a form (Application for Long-term Permit to Import Animals into California, FG 786 (2/91), supplied by the department. The department shall charge a fee for issuing each permit.

(A) Oyster, oyster larvae and oyster seed.

(B) Ghost shrimps (*Callinassa Spp*).

(C) Mud shrimps (*Upogebia Spp*).

- (D) Longjaw mudsuckers (*Gillichthys mirabilis*).
- (E) Red swamp crayfish (*Procambarus clarkii*).
- (F) Orconectes virilis.
- (G) Marine Annelid worms (*Phylum Annelida*).
- (H) Sacramento blackfish (*Orthodon microlepidotus*).
- (I) Other species under conditions which the DFG determines represent no significant risk to the fish and wildlife resources of the state.

(7) Importation of Salmonid Eggs. Applications to import eggs of fishes of the family salmonidae (trout, salmon and char) shall be accompanied by a health certificate signed by a person competent in the diagnoses of fish diseases stating that the hatchery or other sources of the eggs to be imported and the eggs themselves are free of the following diseases: infectious pancreatic necrosis (IPN); bacterial kidney disease (BKD); infectious hematopoietic necroses (IHN); and viral hemorrhagic septicemia (Egtved). In questionable cases, the director of the department shall determine whether or not the person making the certification is technically qualified to do so.

(8) Only those aquatic plants and animals lawfully obtained in another state.

## LANDING TAXES

### FGC Excerpts

#### **§8040. Definitions.**

The following definitions govern the construction of this article.

(a) “Commercial fisherman” means a person who has a valid, unrevoked commercial fishing license issued pursuant to Section 7850.

(b) “Landing tax” means a privilege tax imposed pursuant to this article.

### **§8041. Who shall pay.**

(a) The following persons shall pay the landing tax determined pursuant to Section 8042:

(1) Any person who is required to be licensed before January 1, 1987, as a wholesaler or a processor pursuant to former Section 8040, and who receives fish from commercial fishermen.

(2) Any commercial fisherman who sells fish to any person who is not a licensed fish receiver.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a person licensed pursuant to Section 8460, who only takes, transports, or sells live freshwater fish for bait or a commercial fisherman who sells live freshwater fish for bait to such a licensed person, and a person licensed pursuant to Section 8033.1, who takes, transports, or sells live aquaria fish as described in Section 8597, or a commercial fisherman who sells live aquaria fish, are exempt from the landing tax imposed under this article. It is the intent of the Legislature that the license fee for live aquaria fish described in Section 8033.1, shall be in lieu of a landing tax.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a person who purchases, sells, takes, or receives live marine fish for use as live bait as described in subdivision (g) of Section 8030, is exempt from the landing tax imposed under this article.

### **§8042. Amount determination.**

The amount of the landing tax under this article shall be determined by multiplying the tax rate for the type of fish delivered by a commercial fisherman in this state in cleaned, gutted, beheaded, or otherwise not in the round at the time of delivery, the taxes shall be adjusted by a conversion factor as determined by the department by regulation.

### **§8053. Payment of Landing Taxes.**

Landing taxes imposed by this article shall be paid quarterly to the department within 30 days after the close of each quarter

If any landing tax is not paid within 30 days after the close of the quarter for which it is due, the department shall collect amounts owing under the procedures prescribed for sales and use taxes provided in Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 6451) and Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 6701) of Part 1 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, insofar as they may be applicable, and for those purposes, “board” means the department and “the date on which the tax became due and payable” means that date 30 days after the close of the quarter for which it is due.

## **FISH LANDING RECEIPTS**

### **FGC Excerpts**

### **§8043. Business receipt; form and contents.**

(a) Every commercial fisherman who sells or delivers fish that he or she has taken to any person who is not licensed under Article 7 (commencing with Section 8030), and every person who is required to be licensed under Article 7 (commencing with Section 8030) to conduct the activities of a fish receiver, as described in Section 8033, shall make a legible landing receipt record on a form to be furnished by the department. The landing receipt shall be completed at the time of the receipt, purchase, or transfer of fish, whichever occurs first.

(b) The landing receipt shall show all of the following:

(1) The accurate weight of the species of fish received, as designated pursuant to Section 8045. Sablefish may be reported in dressed weight, and if so reported, shall have the

round weights computed, for purposes of management quotas, by multiplying 1.6 times the reported dressed weight.

(2) The name of the fisherman and the fisherman's identification number.

(3) The department registration number of the boat.

(4) The recipient's name and identification number, if applicable.

(5) The date of receipt.

(6) The price paid.

(7) The department origin block number where the fish were caught.

(8) The type of gear used.

(9) Any other information the department may prescribe.

(c) The numbered landing receipt forms in each individual landing receipt book shall be completed sequentially. A voided fish landing receipt shall have the word "VOID" plainly and noticeably written on the face of the receipt. A voided fish landing receipt shall be submitted to the department in the same manner as a completed fish landing receipt is submitted to the department. A fish receiver who is no longer conducting business as a licensed receiver shall forward all unused landing receipts and landing receipt books to the department immediately upon terminating his or her business activity.

## **§8043.2. Selling Fish From a Vessel; Requirements.**

(a) A commercial fisherman licensed pursuant to Section 8033.5 who sells fish from a vessel directly to the ultimate consumer and who is required pursuant to Section 8043 to make a landing receipt, shall make a landing receipt in either of the following ways:

(1) For each individual sale by that fisherman at the time of the sale.

(2) For each day that the fisherman is engaged in one or

more sales to the ultimate consumers, the fisherman shall maintain an accurate tally sheet of sales, which shall include complete header and signature box information filled out prior to any sales, and the number of pounds by species of fish sold. The total of the daily sales shall be recorded at the completion of sales for that day on a landing receipt. A copy of the completed tally sheet shall be attached to the corresponding landing receipt. The original completed tally sheet shall be attached to the fisherman's copy of the corresponding landing receipt and maintained for a period of four years.

(b) A commercial fisherman licensed pursuant to Section 8033.5 who sells directly to the ultimate consumer, or a commercial fisherman who sells or delivers fish that the fisherman has taken to any person who is not licensed under Article 7 (commencing with Section 8030) to conduct the activities of a fish receiver, shall not be considered a weighmaster for purposes of Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 12700) of Division 5 of the Business and Professions Code.

(c) A commercial fisherman selling his or her own catch to the ultimate customer, upon request by an authorized agent or employee of the department, shall immediately make available all fish in possession of the fisherman for inspection and sampling by the agent or employee. Pursuant to Section 8226, the fisherman shall relinquish the head from any sampled salmon with a missing adipose fin.

#### **§8045. Fish names to be of common usage.**

The names used in the landing receipt made under Section 8043, for designating the species of fish dealt with shall be those in common usage unless otherwise designated by the department.

## **§8046. Receipt copies; disposition and furnishing.**

(a) The original signed copy of the landing receipt made under Section 8043 or 8043.1, shall be delivered to the department on or before the 16th or last day of the month in which the fish were landed, whichever date occurs first after the landing. A copy of the landing receipt shall be delivered to the commercial fisherman at the time of the purchase or receipt of the fish. That copy of the landing receipt shall be retained by the commercial fisherman for a period of four years and shall be available for inspection at any time during that period by the department. A copy of the landing receipt shall be kept by the person licensed pursuant to Article 7 (commencing with Section 8030), who filled out the landing receipt for a period of four years and shall be available for inspection at any time within that period by the department.

### **§8046.1. Landing receipts; landing of groundfish.**

In addition to the requirements of Section 8046, any person landing groundfish subject to federal groundfish regulations adopted pursuant to the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1801 et seq.) shall keep a copy of the landing receipt on board the fishing vessel throughout, and for 15 days following, each period for which cumulative landings by individual vessels are limited.

## **FISH TRANSPORTATION RECEIPTS**

### **FGC Excerpts.**

## **§8047. Commercial Licensee Taking Own Fish; Requirements.**

(a) A person licensed under Article 7 (commencing with Section 8030) who takes his or her own fish shall make a legible record in the form of the landing receipt as required

by Sections 8043 and 8043.1, at the time the fish are brought ashore. The original signed copy of the landing receipt shall be delivered by the licensee to the department on or before the first and 16th day of each month. A copy of the landing receipt shall be retained by the licensee for a period of four years and shall be available for inspection at any time within that period by the department. A copy of the landing receipt shall be delivered to an agent authorized in writing by the majority of the persons who participated in the taking of the fish, excluding the commercial fisherman receiving the original copy.

(b) Every commercial fisherman who sells fish taken from the waters of this state or brought into this state in fresh condition to persons not licensed to receive fish for commercial purposes pursuant to Article 7 (commencing with Section 8030), shall make a legible record in the form of the landing receipt required by Sections 8043 and 8043.1., Persons subject to Section 8043, shall remit the landing tax imposed by Section 8041. The person taking, purchasing, or receiving the fish, whether or not licensed under Article 7 (commencing with Section 8030), shall sign the landing receipt. The original signed copy of the landing receipt shall be delivered by the commercial fisherman to the department on or before the first and 16th day of each month. A copy of the landing receipt shall be retained by the commercial fisherman for a period of four years and shall be available for inspection at any time within that period by the department. A copy of the landing receipt shall be retained by the person taking, purchasing, or receiving the fish until they are prepared for consumption or otherwise disposed of. A copy of the landing receipt shall be delivered to an agent authorized in writing by the majority of the persons who participated in the taking of the fish, excluding the commercial fisherman receiving the original copy.

(c)(1) Every commercial fisherman or his or her designee,



who transports, causes to be transported, or delivers to another person for transportation, any fish, except herring, taken from the waters of this state or brought into this state in fresh condition, shall fill out a transportation receipt according to the instructions and on forms provided by the department at the time the fish are brought ashore.

(2) The name of the person transporting the fish shall be entered on the transportation receipt.

(3) The original signed copy of the transportation receipt shall be delivered by the commercial fisherman to the department on or before the first and 16th day of each month. A copy of the transportation receipt shall be retained by the commercial fisherman who filled it out for a period of four years and shall be available for inspection at any time within that period by the department. A copy of the transportation receipt shall be given to and retained by the person transporting the fish until the fish are sold fresh, processed, or otherwise disposed of.

(4) The transportation receipt is required only for transit purposes.

(5) A person transporting fish from the point of first landing under a transportation receipt is not required to be licensed to conduct the activities of a fish receiver as described in Section 8033.

(d) This section shall become operative on April 1, 1997.

### **§8050. Accounting requirements.**

(a) In addition to the receipt required in Section 8043, every person licensed under Article 7 (commencing with Section 8030), and any commercial fisherman who sells fish to persons who are not licensed under Article 7 (commencing with Section 8030), and any person who deals in fresh or frozen fish for profit, shall keep accounting records in which all of the following shall be recorded:

(1) A full and correct record, in the English language, of all fish purchased, received, or taken, regardless of the source.

(2) The names of the different species.

(3) The number of pounds purchased, received, or taken of each different species.

(4) The name of the person from whom the fish were purchased or received.

(5) The name of the recipient.

(6) The date of receipt.

(7) The price paid.

(8) The intended use.

(b) The accounting records shall be maintained for a period of three years and upon request, shall be open for inspection during normal business hours by the department. The accounting records shall be maintained within the State of California.

(c) The names used for designating the species of fish shall be those in common usage unless otherwise designated by the department.

## NOTES

## NOTES